mission.
We regard the passage of this bill as tending to a per-

The debates which we have published have sufficiently shown for what opposite reasons members supported and members opposed the English-Kansas-Lecompton bill. It was supported because it did, and because it did not, submit the constitution to the vote of the people. It was opposed because it did, and because it did not, submit the constitution to the vote of the people.

And finally, it has been opposed and stigmatized because it would permit such opposite constructions.

Lawyers and controversialists, and men of extreme views and impracticable temperaments, may exercise their ingenuity in drawing plausible deductions, or indulge their philegen in uttering harsh criticisms. But we suppose the people at large are more anxious to see the subject in its true light, and to form a correct judgment. We suppose the following to be a correct presentation of the matter. And first as the question of fact:

The bill does not submit the constitution to a vote of the people. But it does submit the amended schedule to such a vote; and the vote on the schedule may have practically the effect of a vote on the constitution.

asch a vote; and the vote on the schedule may have practically the effect of a vote on the constitution.

Now as to the question of principle: The schedule which accompanies the constitution is in the nature of an engagement or covenant, to which Kansas as an inchoate state is one party, and all the other States (represented by Congress are the other party. Kansas proposed to Congress to forego any right to tax the federal lands in her limits, on condition that certain grants thereof should be made her. Congress now makes a counter proposition, greatly reducing the amount of the grant; and instead of imposing the condition on Kansas, or leaving her assent thereto to be simply inferred, at is provided that the question shall be expressly submitted to her people. If they consent to the terms, then Congress is willing to

admission.

Now we think that both of the two sovereign parties to the negotiation should thus fully and openly respond to an engagement designed to be mutual. "It takes two to make a bargain." Kansas has asked to come in on certain terms which she named. She many not desire to come in on the terms which Congress names. She has no right to force herself in; we have no right to force herself in; we have no right to force

no right to force herself in; we have no right to force her in. There must be consent on both sides. In answer to the complaint that Congress is taking advantage of Kansas's desiro to be admitted to impose terms, the answer is that Kansas is not more anxious to get in than all parties are to have her in. A brawling brat at the door, the government is desirous to stop the clamar by inducing her to enter. She is rather in condition to dictate than to be dictated to. She secures entrance with only half the population she ought to show. The only ground for charging ambiguity upon the English bill, is that the direct submission of one question, for which it provides, indirectly decides another. Hence disputants, by confounding the indirect with the direct, may charge on the bill what is due only to their own perversion.

If a bill is necessarily knavish because it presents different aspects from different views, and is thus able to combine the support of persons who wilely disagree on some points, then the Kansas' bill is not the only legislative villany. A southern man may prefer a tariff, as the most convenient mode of raising "revenue." A northern man may prefer that mode because of the incidental "protection" it affords. The former may denounce "protection" and go for the bill, refusing to recognise any such principle in it; the latter may land protection and claim that the bill provides for it, and thus secures his vote. Some wise man may come up and denounce the bill as a swindle, because its very supporters cannot agee in construing it!

the bill as a swindle, because its very supporters cannot agree in construing it?

The above has its simple parallel in this Kansas settlement. Some vote for the English submission because its direct object is to give Kansas the right to pass upon the terms of a contract to which she is a party. Others vote for it because in passing upon this she inducetly decides another question which they are anxious to have tested.

There is no more inconsistency, then, in both these classes of persons thus uniting on the same Kansas bill than there is in protection and anti-protection men uniting on a tarif bill. And those who ludulge their wit, or point their paragraphs, or illustrate their shrewdness, by attempting to ridicule or to expose the alleged inconsistencies of such concord of action, simply exhibit themselves as unable to distinguish between contrariety and variety.

selves as unable to distinguish between contrariety and variety.

So far from its being an objection to a bill thus to be able to satisfy various shades of opinion, we consider it a merit—and one which, amid the diversified views and interests of this wide-spread people, will come to be regarded as capital, and to be dilligently sought for. It affords new ground for hope too in the permanency of our Union, when we see opposite views thus finding ground of a rational contentment with the same measure, though for different reasons. It would seem that the saving element of "compensation" has found a place in our political dispensation.

compensation" has found a place in our political dispensation.

We feel that we may properly congratulate the administration, the democratic party, the Soulis and the North, on a result so accordant with just principles, so full of heps, and so honorable and beneficial, that the main objection alleged against it is that all sides have a right to be specially pleased with it. For ourselves we are confined and none the less so because other persons, for other reasons, are content also.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Electric Annual Many Acrost Day.—The association was called to order by the president, Dr. Harvey Lindsby, and A. J. Sauraca, one of the secretaries, read the minutes of the first day's proceedings; which were

of Now York, one of the first officers of the association, was invited to take a sent on the platform.

ment to the constitution was received, providing that no senson shall be recognised as a member or admitted as a delegate at meetings of the association who has been ex-selled from any State or local modical association until

relieved action of such State or leval association. [Applause.]

Dr. Atkinson supported the adoption of this amendment in an eloquent spach, contending that the admission of any gentleman who has been rebuked by any State or local association, and is under its han, is a rebuke to that association. He urged the acceptance of the amendment, and trusted that until the constitution be so amended it shall be the rule of action.

Dr. Bond, of Maryland, asked to have the qualifications requisite for a seat read. He desired information as to the ethical qualifications for membership.

Dr. Watson, of New York, stated that, as by the constitution it was necessary to have amendments lie over one year, this was not a question for present debate.

The president decided that debate was not in order, and the amendment was accordingly laid on the table for consideration at the next annual meeting.

and the amendment was accordingly take on the table for consideration at the next annual meeting.

Dr. Boyle, chairmen of the committee of arrange-ments, proposed the names of Doctors Huff and Knight, who were elected "members by invitation."

Dr. A. B. Palmer, of Michigan, chairman of the com mittee on medical literature, made an able and interest-ing report. After noticing in detail the periodical litera are of the country, the spirit manifested in the editorial leparament of our medical journals is characterized as department of our medical journals is characterized as being (with a few exceptions) liberal, honorable, courieous, and just; and the feelings of fraternity are generally cordial and warm. Differences of opinion must be expected excasionally to exist, and different interests will sometimes come in collision; and, while this is the case, the imperactions of our common nature will be likely to
produce some unpleasant results. But the bond of union
produced by an interest in a common cause, and that cause
so noble as the advancement of a great and benevolent
profession, should certainly, as it usually does, smooth
down asperities, and preserve that complex and kindness.

down aspertites, and preserve that courses and kindness which ever should exist between gentlemen and brethren. From the contentions existing between the different portions of our common country, and which have so deep affected the political, the religious, and the literary p riodicals, the medical journals, with scarcely an excethat the influence of this portion of the press, combined with the harmonizing power of this essociation, may ever

States. [Applause.]
The American medical literature of the past year then reviewed, and said to have been of a creditable char acter, although it could not be denied that the fruits o the profession are more practical then scientific. The new American Pharma cutical Association was notice

new American Pharma cutical Association was noticed and compliamental. The works auxiliary to medical science, issued by the federal government, were alluded to, and the example of the army and navy surgeons in taking meteorological and other observations commended to the brethren in civil life. The theses on the Parishwill case were noticed as exhibiting the pre-emerican over British physicians. [Applause.] Prof. Agassiz and the support of his labors by the American public came in for a share of praise, and several improvements in medical instruments were mentioned. nents in medical instruments were mentioned.

In closing his report, Dr. Palmer presented the following his report.

In closing his report, Dr. Palmer presented the following resumé of the leading positions taken by the committee: The periodical literature of the United States is regarded as possessing great abundance, variety, richnese, and general excellence; and, though still possessing defects, is constantly improving. Many of the contributions are of great weight and value, indicating an enterprising and industrious profession. Serious defects are regarded as existing in the review department, arising mainly from the first that the income of the journals will not justify pecuria; disbursements for literary labor, and editors necessarily engaged in other pursuits cannot com-

editors necessarily engaged in other pursuits cannot command the time, if all possessed the ability, to do the work thoroughly and well. [Applause.]

A few well-supported journals in place of the many, but i'lly sustained, might tend to correct this evil; but the multiplicity of local journals is considered as peculiarly beneficial, by collecting from a greater variety of sources a larger number of facts, and developing the powers of a larger number of writers. The interests of this part of our literature demand a prompt and liberal

creasing, and their character is improving, and, in some spects, particularly in practical utility, they will no suffer in comparison with those of Europe; yet serious imperfections exist, and great imperfections are demanded. Great and permanent improvements in medical, as in general literature, must be gradual, depending more upon the advancement of education, of taste, and intelligence han upon any specific measures which may be adopted. Still, various particular measures, such as the permanent writing of medical theses during professional pupilage, and keeping systematic records of cases when in practice, ould do very much in hastening an improvement. But for the greater perfection of our literature, we must wait the further development of our country, and for those changes of time and circumstances which shall preduce a larger number of devoted savans and scholars, placing them in situations where a variety of absorbing pursuits shall not prevent the concentration of great talents upon a comparatively limited range of subjects.

On the subject of the reprint of foreign works, it's held that, while the free circulation of the best class of these works among us increases the knowledge and improve the taste of the masses of the profession, it does not interfere with the production of the higher order of original works; and that the moral obligation of our government to join with Great Britain in the enactment of an internal copy-right law is by no means clearly estab-

lished.

In conclusion, the committee would my that if, as sentinels placed upon the walls of our Medical Zien, they are asked in relation to its literature, "What of the night " the response must be, "The morning com the". The darkness which has hung over that literature is breaking away. There is at least dawning in the Fest, and though the chariot of day may roll on but slowly, the full effulgence will come at last. [Continued ap

planse.] On motion, the report was accept 1, and order 1 to be

On motion, Dr. Bozman, of Alabama, was elected a 'member by invitation."

REPORT ON MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Dr. James R. Wood, chairman of a special con Dr. James R. Wood, chairman of a special committee on medical education, made a lengthy report, discussing: lst, primary medical schools; 2d, the number of professorships in medical colleges; 3d, the length and number of terms during the year; 4th, the requisite qualifications for graduation; 5th, such other subjects of a general character as to give uniformity to our medical system. Having reviewed these propositions at length, the committee have arrived at the following conclusions:

Fractical Redicine, Obstetrica, and Materia Medica.

Fractical Research could be bell one term annually, which should commerce about the less of Country, which can mention the Research of the term to six months. The commercement of the term, in October, should be uniform in all the colleges throughout the country. During the session there should never be more than four lectures given daily.

Fourth. The qualifications for graduation, in addition to those now required by the schools, should be a liberal primary education, and attradance upon a course of clinical instruction in a regularly-organized hospital.

In order to give our medical colleges an opportunity to consider the recommendations here advanced, and that this body may have the advantage of their wisdom and their mature views, before any definite action is taken upon them, your committee submit to the association the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the several medical colleges of the United States be requested to send delegates to a convention

result of their deliberations.

On motion, the report was accepted and referred to the committee on publication, the accompanying resolution being laid on the table.

The committee on nominations reported Louisville,

Ky., as the place of meeting in 1859, and nominated Dr. S. S. Bemis, of that city, as second secretary. They also nominated the following standing committees:

Committee on Publication—Dr. Gut. 129 Smith, Pa., chairman; Dr.S. Caspar Wistax, Pa.; A. J. Frammes, D. C.; S. M. Bemis, Ky.; S. L. Hollinsworth, Pa.; S. Lawis, Pa.; H. F. Askew, Del.

Gamaitte ca. Medical Litrature—Dr. John Watson, N. Y., chairman; Drs. L. A. Smith, N. J.; C. G. Comegys, Ohio; R. W. Gibbs, S. C.; W. M. McPheeten, Mo.

Committee on Prize Essays—Dr. J. B. Flirat, N. Y., chairman; Drs. M. Goldsmith, N. J.; H. Miller, Ky.; Calvin West, Ind.

Committee on Medical Fluxtion—Dr. G. W. Norris, Pa.,

West, Ind.

Committee on Medical Fluxtion—Er. G. W. Norris, Pa., chairman; Drd. A. H. Luce, Ill.; E. R. Henderson, S. C.; G. R. Grant, Tern.; T. S. Powell, Ga.

Committee of Accompt ats—R. J. Breckintidge, Ky., chairman; Drs. G. W. Rouald, B. M. Wible, D. W. Goodall, D. D. Thompson, N. B. Marshall, G. W. Burgless, R. C. Howett, and A. B. Cook, all of Kentucky.

The report was a ceptal, the nominations were offrmed, and the committee received permission to

attached to the report of the committee on medical edu-cation were taken from the table.

ation were taken from the table.

Dr. Watson moved the appointment of a committee to ensider the resolutions and report to-morrow [this]

Dr. Bond thought that the subject he I already been sufficiently discussed. It had been brought up year eller year, occupying much of the time of the association, and he trusted that it would ne trusted that it would receive 'mmedia'; consideration.

Dr. Davis, of Illinois, wished to have the subject made a special order for some time prior to the religious ment of he convention.

Dr. Rogers, of New York, wished to have the report

printed, that all might have an opportunity of examining the and the propositions which it imbodies.

Dr. Wood defended his report as a conservative report

ust alike to the profession and to the laymen. He did not believe that any good could arise from a further disnone could arise now. It was a bill of conclication and of adjustment. Lay aren of the profession merit 1 censure for sending men to college not qualified for the profession, and colleges merit 1 censure for sending men out not qualified to precise the healing art. [Applause.] He approved of the motion of Dr. Watson, that the report be submitted to a committee of delegat: from cal-

Vatson's resolution then ensucd, in which several genlemen joined, "ch one apparently having a different idea of "par"amentar, law," and neither of them dis-playing a very correct knowledge of the subject. It was remarked by an old member of the association that "par-liamentary discussion must be a local spil min."

The report was finally refer. I to a select committee,

o be composed of one member from each delegation rep-esenting a medical college or school. esenting a medical college or school.

On motion, thanks were voted to the late secretary

On motion, thanks were voted to the late secretary, Dr. Foster, and his successor, Dr. Bemis, took his seat. Dr. Hamm, of Pennsylvania, moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of reconsidering the resolution of Dr. Condie, accepting the apology tendered by Dr. Bryan. The vote upon suspending the rule, steed-ayes 111, noss 82. The president rule I that a two-third vote was necessity, and decided the question as

and the decision was not sustained. A vote was then taken, and the resolution accepting the apology of Dr. with that accepting the apology of Er. Reese, but it was decided that it would first be necessary to dispose of the resolution reconsidered, and it was laid on the table.

A member from New Jersey hoped that the McClintock case would be brought fairly and squarely before the as-sociation, and that gentleman would be made to "fere the music." It was useless to cloak it, or to attempt to dodge the responsibility.

Other gentlemen rose to speak, but the president decided that a motion to postpone was not debatable.

Dr. Jewell rose to a point of order, and protested against being "gagged." [The president here reversed his decision.] Dr. Jewell said that the action of the day previous was regretted, and that gentlemen had acted nastily. Many, who at first sight voted to accept the

apologies, now regretted having done so.

Dr. Hamm, of Philadelphia, explained the action of
the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and began to read a remonstrance from it, which he desired to incor-porate into his speech.

It was here moved and decided that the association go into "committee of the whole," and Dr. Edwards, of Ohio, was called to the chair.

A member hoped that there would be no rules of order

A member hoped that there would be no rules of order except what the chair would prescribe.

The Chair. "I will prescribe enough." [Laughter.] Another member inquire I if it would be proper to discuss the removstrance? The Chair. "A gentleman who has the fit or can discuss anything on the face of the earth." [Laughter and applause.]

The remonstrance was then read. It was a long document, giving a detailed account of the recommendation by Dr Reese of Dr. McClintock for a position in Blockley Hospital, after the last-named gentleman had been guilty of selling quack nostrums, and had thus committed an offence against the ethics of the profession.

Dr. Humphries, of Indiana, moved that each member of the committee of the whole be restricted to five minutes, allowing Dr. Reese whatever time he wished to defend himself in.

Dr. Phelps showed that a ten-minutes rule was now in force. Dr. Cox moved, as an amendment, to make the time fifteen minutes; which amendment was lost, and the original motion of Dr. Humphries was then carried. Dr. Reese then ascended the platform, and made a statement of his position from the commencement of the controversy. He considered his apology of the day previous a satisfactory one, but was willing to make it more so if it was objected to. He had not brought the subject before the association; but had been given to understand that if he made the apology which he had made the remonstrance would not be offered. During his remarks there was a demand for the reading of the apology; which was read, as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the American Medical Association undersigned, one of the vice presidents of the Al

apology to his brethren.

(Signed) DAVID M. REESE.

It was moved to refer the spology and remarks of Dr. Reese to a special committee of seven, to report to-morrow morning. Dr. Atlee, of Lancaster, and other gen-

tlemen urged delay.

Dr. Payna, of Virginia, asked permission to relate an anecdote. He was reminded of two old Quakers, one of whom kept a store, while the other practical law both were members of a temperance society, and it was generally thought that the lawyer did not always keep his pledge. thought that the lawyer did not always keep his pledge. One wet, cold day a negro man went to the Quaker's store, and the good man gave him a drink of brandy. This was brought to the notice of the temperance society, and it was decided that the offender should 10 severely reprimanded. The lawyer was select d to carry out this sentence, and, toking the store-keeper into the woods, he thus addressed him; "Jeemes, the shoe'd be more circumspect!" [Continued laughter.]

Dr. Condle, of Philadelphia, wished to may that he had offered the resolution in cost faith but he desired that

Dr. Condle, of Philadelphia, wished to ray that he had offered the resolution in gos I faith, but he denied that he had made propositions to the gentleman from New York, or that the Philadelphia committee had.

Dr. Bowling, of Tennessee, said that there was no question of veracity. Gentlemen on either side were correct. He had heard of mise aderstanding, and of probable d'ficulty, and had exceeding a phology the remonstrance would not be presented, be never he had ununderstood gentlemen from Pennsylvaria 1 say so. But he was now aware that the se gentlemen did not in any way pledge the Philadelphia county medical society.

Dr. Condie hoped that a commit o would be appointed to give the subject a careful consideration.

Dr. Cox, of Maryland, after complimenting Dr. Propersion of a liter, whose

Dr. Cox, of Maryland, after complimenting Dr. P. 30 as an able practitioner and an experience 3 c liter, whose labors have been of great value to the profession and to the country, said that he did not consider the statement full and satisfact ry. The offence was not an empardonable one, but the violation of that eals of ethics which is the life of the profession should be properly atoned for. [Applause.] The apology was good enough, but it caled as its sting the men't reversation which Dr. Reese persists in. Nay, in bis journal, issued simultaneously with this meeting, and circulated here be save.

ously with this meeting, and circulated here, he says "Having done right in certifying to the labout of ou quondam flend McClintock, we resented the unmerited censures of our Philadelphia brethren." This complete-ly stulting the effect of the apology.

Dr. I a Roche, of Philadelphia, explained his action

some rather sharp remarks. Dr. Dayle, of Mese huselts, thought that Dr. Reese had but to e tot that he held one wrong, and ask pardon without any mental factor, apology. Such was his carnest wish and desire, and he wished to frankly state that he had no mental

reservation, neither did he attempt to conceal anything. He made the statement which he'd been ree'd without reservation and without evasion. [Applause.] merous other gentlemen, everal crossing to where Dr. Plese was sitting and she'ting hands with him.

men reported to the president that the committee had heard and discussed the applogy of Dr. Reese, and that

On motion, the report of the committee was received The case of Dr. Bryan then came up, when it was sug gested that his applogy should be in writing, he express-ing a willingness to make one as ample as was that of

Dr. Reese.
Dr. Reese then drafted an apology, but several gentlemen insisted that he should insert the word "regret." Dr. Reese declined, stating that no gentleman would apologize for that which he did not regret, and that he would never be dictate I to by any gentleman, even if the prison-door stood open on his right hand, and the stake

was at his left he al.

Dr. Wood (who was greeted with loud applause) stated that he had been with the side which had offered the apology, but he did not consider the apology complete

apology, but he did not consider the apology complete without the inserion of the word "regret."

Drs. Bonner, Clark of New Jersey, Hard of Hilmois, Parker of New York, and other gentlemen participated in an exciting debate on the necessity of having the word "regret" inserted.

Dr. Reese added the following centence, "and regrets

Dr. Reese added the following rentence, "and regrets that he has incurred the displeasure of his brethren."

This was not favorably received.

Dr. Boyle, chairman of the committee of arrangements, here announced that arrangements had been made by which delegates who had purchased tickets on their way to the convention over the following roads could return feee by exhibiting their cards of membership: Penn-sylvania, Wilmington and Manchester, Illinois Central, Nostheastern South Carolina, and Richmond and Peters-

thirg.

The apology of Dr. Beese was again taken up, and discussed with spirit, although there was no manifestation of bad feeling on either side. At length he presented the

of bid feeting on either side. At length he presented the following:

"The undersigned regrets that he certifical to the professional qualifications for Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia, of an expelled member of this body, and hereby of fors this apology for his departure from the ethical code."

This was received with loud applause, and, on motion of Dr. White, ascepted as an ample and satisfactory apology.

ogy.
Dr. Bryan submitted a similar apology, which was also accepted, and then the committee adjourned until to-day at nine o'clock, a. m., evidently well pleased that this

at nine o'clock, a. m., evidently well pleased that this question was finally disposed of.

ROWITALITIES.

At five o'clock, p. m., the delegat's went in omnibuses provided for their use to Georgetown College, by invitation of the Localty. After examining this fine institution, which commands a magnificent view, and visiting its fine library, museum, and apparatus room, the party were hospitably entertained: after which they retarned to this city. In the evening there were entertainments given them at the residence of Dr. Thomas Miller, 246 F street: Dr. Wm. P. Jörnson, 466 Seventh Miller, 246 F street; Dr. Wm. P. Johnson, 466 Seventh street; and Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett, 465 Ninth street.

GONZAGA COLLEGE. - Among the laws of the United

FATAL APPRAY.—The Star gives the following account of an alternation which occurred on the Cumberland water-works on Tuesday, and which resulted in the death

Lavy Court.—The following-named gentlemen have been appointed by the President of the United States members of the levy court for the county of Washington, James A. Kennedy, Wm. J. Palmer, Joshua Pierce, H. Longhborough, Robert White, Henry Haw, Richard R. Crawford, and Henry Naylor.

NEW JERUSALEE CHURCH.-The Maryland Association New Januaries Church.—The Maryland Association of the New Jerusalem Church holds its annual session at the New Jerusalem Temple, on North Capitol street, commencing at ten o'clock this moraling. It is expected that the services will be of an interesting character, and the public are invit—I to attend.

CRIMINAL COURT.—To-day the case of John White, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill Michael McNulty, was first taken up. The offence was committed at the depot on the 16th of lest April. Ver-

ve. ising columns that Mr. L. Carusi will give his annual May festival ball on Monday evening, 10th inst., at the Assembly Rooms, Louisiana avenue.

WILLARDS' HOTEL EXYESSION.—The schooner Trades Union, R. A. Adams, has arrived at Harvey's wharf with a cargo of lumber for the Willards' Hotel exten-PREEPOCKETS are said to be here in strong for e, and all

should be careful how they cur. / money or valuables about with them.

Sab.—We find in an ent aprising evening cotemporary a marriage notice under the head of "Died."

The Courry Jana.—On reading the Intelligencer of the 3d inst., I was gratified to find some one again calling the attention of Congress to that pest-house, the county jail. Every word contained in that article is true. Scenes are daily enacted in the windows of this plague-spot which are disgraceful to human nature and too revolting to relate. Its like exists 'n no other city in the Union. A prison, wherever situated, may be justly designated as a great moral leprosy. The class and character of its occupants require that it should be removed far from the gaze of the public eye. In our city, however, it occupies a most conspicuous and prominent position, and was placed there against the argent remonstrance of the citizens living in the vicinity. The Secretary of the Interior has time and again recommended its removal; the court and bar have expressed themselves in favor of it; scarcely a term posses but that it is condemned by the grand jury as unsafe and illy adapted to the purposes of a prison, and our city council have even grown weary in their entreatics and labors before Congress upon the subject. That valuable officer, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, also says its location is decidedly objectionable, as interfering with the beauty of the square, and in the event of the jail fever, or any other contagious epidenic breaking out, might prove of disastrous consequences by diffusing its infection to the citizens in the neighborhood, and through them to the densely-populated portions of the city. Independent of the foregoing objections, another arises of some importance. The lot on which it stands is one of the most valuable in the city, and in a pecuniary point it may be considered a great sacrifice for it to be occupied by so unsightly a building.

Now that the all-absorbing question of "Kansas" seems to have been disposed of, may we not hope that Congress will take the matter up at once, and direct this nuis

Messrs. Enrons: A year ago some one suggrated the your columns the idea of extending to the bounds of District such of the avenues radiating from the Co District such of the avenues radiating from the Capitol and the President's House as can be conveniently thus extended. The idea is a good one, and the plan has mot with favor among our citizens. As the committees of the two Houses of Congress for the District of Columbia have (as I am informed) come to an agreement to recommend the extension of the Capitol grounds, it is a good time, I think, to call their attention to the plan above named of extending and providing for the gradual opening and grading of the avenues. This can now be done without much inconvenience to any one, as the country is so sparsely settled, and the time will come when they will be of the utmost importance to the city and country. We should bear in mind that we are but laying out and commencing the foundations of the great "eternal city" of the Western hemisphere, and that it belongs to us to lay it out brood, strong, and deep.

Another thing Congress ought to do—namely, purchase a site for a President's summer residence, with ample grounds around it. There are many beautiful sites for such a residence upon the surrounding hills to the north and northeast of the city, where a mansion could be placed that would overlook the whole city, and have an extended view down the river to Fort Washington and Mount Vernon. Let such a site be secured new, and the mansion commenced at once.

**TET ASHINGTON THE ATRE—Lest night but

WASHINGTON THEATRE.—Last night but two of the talented and beautiful Assercian Transmissions, Miss AVONIA JONES.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 6, 1858. First and only representation of Sheridan Knowles' five act pla LOVE; on THE COUNTESS AND THE SERF. THE COUNTESS by Avonta to the SERF by Charles f

Friday, Farewell Benefit and last appearance but one of Miss AVONIA JONES.

Box book now open. boors open at quarter past 7 o'clock. Overture begins at 7%.

OST.—A note of hand for fifty dollars, made by the undersigned, payable to P. M. Martin, seq. on the let July next, andorsed by him and John Gould, esq., negotiable and payable at the banking house of Rosers, Sweeniery, Hittenhouse, Pant, & Ch., in the city of Washington, and is dated let May uset. All persons are because against negotiating the same.

May 5—31*

CARUSI'S LAST MAY FESTIVAL .- L. Carus begs leave to announce to his friends and petrons that festival will take place at the Washington Assembly Ros day evening, May 10, 1858. His old friends and pupils a y invited to attend. dially invited to attend.

N. B.—Tokets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Metzeroit and
J. F. Ellis, and R. Davis, and at the book tores of Taylor & Maury and
Ladius who have not received cards of invitation are respectfully
requested to send in their address for the same at the old place.

Weber *A seembly Band is engaged for the occasion.

mittee appointed by the recent Democratic and Ant Kno long Convention, to make arrangements for a "drand Relifica-ting," have determined to held said moving an near thore-ing at 8 o'clock, in front of the City Hall. Arrangements are rees for a display worthy of the noble cause in which we gre-

gaged.
The following distinguidaed gentlemen will address the meeting.
Hon. A. G. BROWN,
Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,
Hon. J.S. B. CLAY,
Hon. W. B. MAGRUTER, and
Col. J.S. B. BERRET,
THE COMMITTEE
May 4 - H. [Intel.States&Eye,Balloun please copy.]

RENEWAL OF A TAX CERTIFICATE.—Notice

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